



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

left without resources. It is true that in respect of the commutation of travel and subsistence, the statute results in most shabby treatment, because the government requires the discharged officer to find his way home at his own charges, which is hardly a generous position for a sovereign to whom he has just volunteered his life."

Judge Instructs How to Evade Sentence.—Leo Hinson, alias Mrs. Ernest Rochelle, was convicted for retailing spirituous liquors and sentenced to eight months imprisonment. The trial judge instructed her, upon passing sentence, that if she would leave the county and not return she would not be compelled to serve the sentence of imprisonment, and directed the clerk not to issue capias to carry into effect the judgment pronounced until five days after the adjournment of the court. She left the county and took up her abode in the adjoining county, where she remained until after the expiration of the eight months, when she returned to the county in which she was convicted. Thereupon she was taken in arrest upon the capias and was imprisoned in the county jail. Being in jail, the trial judge refused to discharge her, and she thereupon petitioned for habeas corpus. The Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the case of *Ex parte Hinson*, 72 Southeastern Reporter, 310, holds that this procedure of the trial judge did not make the sentence one of banishment, or prevent her from being imprisoned upon the capias upon her return to the county, and affirms a judgment denying the writ.

Discharged Convict Denied Citizenship.—One Ross, a petitioner for admission as a citizen of the United States and a discharged convict, was denied admission by the United States Circuit Court, although his behavior had been good during five years preceding the petition. It appeared that in 1896 he pleaded guilty to the charge of murder in the second degree, for which crime he served 9 years in the penitentiary. Judge Witner, in *Re Ross*, 188 Federal Reporter, 685, holds that, if his personal welfare alone was entitled to consideration, the conferring of the rights of citizenship might be considered as proper aid and encouragement, but that the matter could not be determined along such narrow lines, since the evil resulting from such practice would immeasurably exceed the personal benefits conferred from such attempts at dispensing charity. The honorable judge says: "Citizenship is not to be debauched by conferring on the criminal class its sacred privileges. The crime of which petitioner admitted his guilt is so abhorrent to human nature and society that this court will not bestow on him the rights of an American citizen, notwithstanding the great liberality of our federal government."